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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/749,084	12/25/2000	Toshihiko Okabe		3266

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EXAMINER

PESIN, BORIS M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

DATE MAILED: 03/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/749,084

Applicant(s)

OKABE ET AL.

Examiner

Boris Pesin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

This communication is responsive to the amendment filed 1/21/2005.

Claims 21-39 are pending in this application. Claims 21, 30, 37, 38, and 39 are independent claims. In the amendment ^{of 5/3/04} claims 21-39 were added as new claims. This action is made Final. LL

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 21-24, 29-33 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Microsoft Windows NT.

In regards to claim 21, Windows teaches a data transfer method for transferring data from a displayed operation target arbitrarily selected by a user, said method comprising: specifying a range of the displayed operation target with an input device (Figure 1, Element 1); performing a single event to transfer the specified range of the

operation target (Figure 2, Element 1); judging whether coordinates of an input pointer of the input device, when the single event is performed, are within the specified range of the operation target (Figure 2, Element 2); and transferring data within the specified range of operation target to a transfer destination when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified range (Figure 2, Element 2, letting go of the mouse button when over the highlighted folder completes the transfer).

In regards to claim 22, Windows teaches a data transfer method according to claim 21, wherein the step of specifying the range of the displayed operation target with the input device is performed according to a predetermined rule (Figure 1, The mouse button has to be clicked and the mouse dragged to select the data to transfer).

In regards to claim 23, Windows teaches a data transfer method according to claim 21, further comprising: range dividing the operation target in advance according to predetermined rules for the operation target; wherein if an arbitrary range among a plurality of divided ranges is selected by the input device, the selected range is used as the specified range (Figure 1, The mouse button has to be clicked and the mouse dragged to select the data to transfer, further the user can click on the file's he does not want to transfer by pressing and holding the ctrl button and clicking on the files).

In regards to claim 24, Windows teaches a data transfer method according to claim 21, further comprising: selecting an arbitrary transfer destination from a plurality of transfer destinations; and setting the selected arbitrary transfer destination as the transfer destination (Figure 2, Element 2).

In regards to claim 29, Windows teaches a data transfer method according to claim 21, wherein the single event is performed by a second input device (Figure 1, The user can use the keyboard to move the data to the clipboard).

Claim 30 is in the same context as claim 21; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 31 is in the same context as claim 22; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 32 is in the same context as claim 23; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 33 is in the same context as claim 24; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

In regards to claim 39, Windows teaches a data transfer device comprising: means for displaying an operation target arbitrarily selected by a user (Figure 1, Element 1); means for specifying a range of the displayed operation target, and for performing a single event to transfer the specified range of the operation target (Figure 1, Element 1); means for judging whether coordinates of a displayed component of the specifying means are within the specified range of the operation target when the single event is performed (Figure 2, Element 2); and means for transferring data within the specified range of the operation target and data indicating a web address of the data within the specified range of the operation target to an editor when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified range (Figure 3).

Claims 25 and 34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Windows in view of Hoeber et al. ("Hoeber", US # 5276795) and Roth (US # 6583797).

As per claim 25, Windows teaches all claim limitations as applied to claim 21. Furthermore, Windows teaches displaying a plurality of transfer destinations on a menu and selecting a transfer destination from that menu (Figure 1, Element 2). Windows does not disclose using the most recently selected transfer destination as the default destination however. Hoeber teaches a method for selecting and executing defaults in a menu system, wherein the user can speed their use of menus by creating a default selection (column 9, lines 3-10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a menu item the default destination, as taught by Hoeber, in a menu with a plurality of transfer destinations, as taught by Moseley, for the purpose of reducing the amount of time required for a user to choose a transfer destination. However, Windows and Hoeber do not disclose using the most recently selected menu item as the default menu item. Roth teaches that it is known to rank menu items and arrange them in order from most recent to least recent (column 7, lines 56-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Roth's teaching with Windows and Hoeber to create a default menu system that uses the most recently chosen item as the default. This would thereby further the efficiency of the user by speeding their selection of menu items.

Claim 34 is in the same context as claim 25; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 26 and 35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Windows as applied to claims 21 and 30 above, and further in view of Microsoft Word 2000 ("MS Word", Screen Dumps).

As per claim 26, Windows teaches all claim limitations as applied to claim 21. Windows does not disclose a data transfer method according to claim 21 further comprising: performing processing to disable a hyper link in the operation target. MS Word teaches that it is known to remove a hyperlink in order to allow for easier word processing of a hyperlink (figures 1 - 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a function that disables hyperlinks, as taught by MS Word, to a menu system that allows users to transfer information to a plurality of destinations, as taught by Moseley, in order to allow for easier selection of a part of a hyperlink.

Claim 35 is in the same context as claim 26; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 27 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Windows as applied to claims 21 and 30 above, and further in view of Kodimer (US # 5781192).

In regards to claim 27, Windows teaches all claim limitations as applied to claim 21. Windows does not disclose receiving a result of voice recognition of words input from the user; and determining a part of the operation target corresponding to the received voice recognition result, as the specified range of the operation target. Kodimer teaches a data transfer system wherein, voice recognition is used to select a

target range. Kodimer states, “[the] cursor can be controlled by the user through pointer device or by some other means (e.g., ... voice recognition,)” (column 7, line 33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include multiple means of selecting a target range, as taught by Kodimer, to a menu system that allows users to transfer information to a plurality of destinations, as taught by Windows, in order to allow the user more options as well as accommodating handicapped users of this menu system.

Claim 36 is in the same context as claim 27; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over as being unpatentable over Windows and further in view of Tim (Google Groups).

In regards to claim 28, Windows teaches all the limitations of claim 21. He does not teach a data transfer method wherein the single event comprises one of: a single click, a double click, and a triple click of a mouse. Tim teaches, “one function allows you to highlight text and when you click the button you are taken to a search window with the highlighted text as the target.” Paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows with the teachings of Tim and include a method to transfer data with a single click with the motivation to provide the user with a simpler method of copying data.

In regards to claim 37, Windows teaches a data transfer system, comprising: means for displaying an operation target arbitrarily selected by a user (Figure 1, Element 1); means for specifying a range of the displayed operation target, and for

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performing a single event to transfer the specified range of the operation target (Figure 1, Elements 1 and 2); means for judging whether coordinates of a displayed component of the specifying means are within the specified range of the operation target when the single event is performed (Figure 2, Element 2). Windows does not teach a means for transferring data within the specified range of the operation target to a retrieve server via a browser when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified range; means for receiving a retrieve result based on the transferred data from the retrieve server; and means for displaying the received retrieve result. Tim teaches, "one function allows you to highlight text and when you click the button you are taken to a search window with the highlighted text as the target." Paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows with the teachings of Tim and include a method to copy text to a search engine and display the search results with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of searching for information.

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over as being unpatentable over Microsoft Office 2000 (Screen Shots) and Jalby ("The Mac Observer") further in view of Tim (Google Groups).

In regards to claim 38, Office teaches a data transfer system, comprising: means for displaying an operation target arbitrarily selected by a user (Figure 5, Element 1); means for specifying a range of the displayed operation target (Figure 5, Element 1). Office does not teach means for displaying data of the specified range of the operation target in an edit window to edit the data of the specified range. Jalby teaches,

"Clipboard Edit is a simple application which allows to edit the content of the clipboard (both text and graphic clipboards). You can save it as a clipping file or as a SimpleText file. Moreover, you can use several filters to clean up and convert text clipboard." (Page 1). Since Office copies data to the clipboard, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows with the teachings of Jalby and include a method to edit the contents of the clipboard with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of editing stored information. Office and Jalby do not teach a means for transferring edited data to a retrieve server when an instruction for transferring is received; means for receiving a retrieve result based on the transferred data from the retrieve server; and means for displaying the received retrieve result. Tim teaches, "one function allows you to highlight text and when you click the button you are taken to a search window with the highlighted text as the target." Paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Office and Jalby with the teachings of Tim and include a method to copy text to a search engine and display the search results with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of searching for information.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Boris Pesin whose telephone number is (571) 272-4070. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday except every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BP

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